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FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22
THE JOURNAL CIRCULATED 294,700 COPIES; DAILY AVERAGE, 42,100.**Weather Forecast for Tuesday.**

WASHINGTON, July 24.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; variable winds.

For Arkansas: Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; preceded by showers in extreme eastern portion; northwesterly winds.

For Iowa: Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; variable winds.

For Missouri: Generally fair Tuesday, with warmer in eastern portion; fair Wednesday; variable winds.

For Nebraska: Fair Tuesday, with warmer in central portion; fair Wednesday; variable winds.

For Kansas: Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; variable winds.

For Colorado: Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; variable winds.

ALWAYS FOR EXPANSION.

The American people have never yet missed an opportunity to record themselves at the polls in favor of expansion and everything else that promised to increase the glory and the grandeur of the American nation. No less than three presidents have been elected because in their capacity as soldiers they had beat back the brown barbarians and enabled the United States to add to its landed domain. Andrew Jackson became a popular hero at the close of the war of 1812, but he did not reach the zenith of his popularity until he had conquered the Seminole Indians, defied the Spanish authorities in Florida, and clinched the annexation of that region to the United States. Then he was made president. Next came William Henry Harrison, who, at Tippecanoe, had whipped the hordes of Tecumseh and fixed forever the title of lands of which Great Britain had thought to strip us. And last, but not least, was General Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war, who bore a prominent part in annexing to our government more land than was contained in the area of the original thirteen states. To these three might be added Grant, who helped preserve the Union, and who, in this sense, was the best expansionist of all.

And, while rewarding the men who have stood foremost in promoting the growth of the republic, the American people have never failed to reprove or punish those who either tarnished the glory of the country or neglected opportunities to increase its strength. John Adams was the first and most conspicuous victim of the people's wrath against a leader who was not filled with an unconquerable spirit of Americanism. John Adams did nothing to discredit himself or his country, but the people thought he had been influenced by the British in forming his cabinet, and they did not like his attitude toward the French, and they not only defeated him of re-election to the presidency, but also sent him to private life bowed down beneath the weight of public scorn.

In contrast with the conservatism of John Adams was the intense patriotism and virility of Thomas Jefferson, who followed him. At his first election Jefferson could not secure a majority of the electoral college, and he was chosen by only the narrowest majority in the house of congress. But before his second election he had accomplished the Louisiana purchase, that most splendid achievement in all American statesmanship, and the people were for him almost to a man. In the electoral college he received every vote except fourteen, and he was inaugurated amidst the cheers and glories of popular acclaim.

After Jackson came Van Buren. He was a small man, a hero worshiper, and the god of his idolatry was Andrew Jackson. Yet, while it was his ambition to imitate the rugged hero of New Orleans, he got as far away from him as possible on the question of expansion. Even then the question of Texas annexation was being agitated and Van Buren arrayed his whole administration against it. Four years later the people swept General Harrison into the presidency, thus placing the stamp of disapproval on the small Americanism of the outgoing president. And four years later still he was yet without an appreciation of the popular demand for territorial growth, for he informed his own party that he was still opposed to the annexation of Texas. The result was that the Democratic national convention turned from him and took up the almost unknown Polk, who was elected triumphantly after Henry Clay, the Whig nominee, had also opposed the admission of Texas. Polk declared a renomination and in 1848 Lewis Cass was made the party's standard bearer, but the people were for General Taylor, the war veteran and expansionist, and they voted for him with a large majority.

Instances might be multiplied to show the love of the American people for the statesman or soldier who is for his country all the time, as they might be multiplied, too, in example of their hate of cowardice or undue hesitation. Grover Cleveland went out of the presidential chair in a whirlwind of popular indignation because he hauled down the flag in Hawaii. Polk was stigmatized by an infamous people because he backed down before the British in the matter of the Oregon boundary. With the Mexican war pending he probably did the best he could in the compromise of this difficulty, but the American people are tender and he had to suffer a charge of infamy. And with these back glances into American history who can fail to read the finish of the man or the party that would haul down the flag in Porto Rico or the Philippines?

THE RECIPROCITY RECORD.

The two-year period within which reciprocity treaties could be negotiated under the Dingley law expired with the close of last week. Treaties were entered into with Jamaica, Barbados, Bermuda and British Guiana. A treaty with France was in an advanced stage of consideration, but it doesn't seem to have been concluded. Negotiations have also been carried on with Argentina by Minister Buchanan, who represents the United States at Buenos Ayres, and it was thought this treaty would be completed; possibly it was. Argentina was the only important South American country with which no reciprocity arrangement was concluded under the old McKinley law. A treaty under the Dingley law, therefore, would be especially gratifying. It will still be possible to enter upon reciprocity arrangements of limited scope, like the one recently made with Portugal, but these do not take the form of treaties and are terminable at any time. The provision of the Dingley law authorizing reductions in duty up to 20 per cent in return for reciprocal favors is the most liberal ever offered by the United States, and it is surprising that greater success has not attended the efforts to secure treaties under it. There would seem to have been no good reason, however, for limiting to two years the period within which such conventions may be concluded. It is not unlikely that the next congress will be asked to extend the time indefinitely, especially if its expiration should put a stop to important negotiations which bade fair to be successful.

A SPOT ON THE SUN.

"One serious objection already urged to Kansas City," says the New York Sun, "is the circumstance that it does not come under the designation of cities of the first class, having less than 200,000 population. Democratic conventions heretofore have not been held in minor cities." Let the eastern Sun get away from census statistics of a decade and catch up with the facts of the present. In the last nine years Kansas City has not stood still. It has been moving—moving faster than any other city on the American continent. Instead of having less than 200,000 population, it has, according to recently gathered statistics, a population of 217,000 on the Missouri side of the state line, and nearly 50,000 more on the Kansas side. In the matter of size, as in all other essentials, Kansas City is fully capable of taking care of any or all of the big national conventions in 1900, and the indications are good that it will capture at least one of them.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

In commenting on the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, in the house of commons last Saturday, the Chicago Record recounts some historical facts of the controversy. In 1855 the British government conceded Alaska to Russia, and in 1867 Russia sold Alaska to the United States. No question as to the boundary arose between England and Russia or between the United States and Canada until 1884. Up to that time British maps delimited the territory according to the present claim of the United States. The disputed territory extends in the form of a panhandle down the Pacific coast. The Canadians contend that this panhandle should end at the Behm canal; the Americans hold that it runs to the Portland canal. Another dispute is as to the width of this panhandle. The Anglo-Russian treaty provided that the line should follow the coast mountain range, but if the range was more than ten miles long inland then the line should be at the sea level. In order to make a diplomatic case the Canadians have raised all the questions that the issue affords. Divested of these the case is simply that, discovering the value of Alaska, Great Britain, at a period when its policy was aggressive, encouraged Canada to make claim to a portion of Alaska held by the United States. Rival Canadian politicians have made the promise of recovery of this territory a stepping stone to popular favor, and, as at present, the party which is out of power has always taunted the party in power with its failure to make its promise good. At the time Great Britain encouraged Canada to make this claim the mother country's feeling toward the United States was not amiable. Now Great Britain is seeking friendship and favor at Washington. Thus Canada finds its claim on Alaska, but feebly supported by Great Britain.

That claim is preposterous at best. To Americans there seems to be no merit in Canada's contention as to where the boundary line should run. It is put forth with vigor because the Canadians are very eager to have an outlet to tidewater, from which they are excluded by the boundary line as now recognized. If the Canadians want this outlet so badly, which it would not injure the United States materially to concede them, why not grant them one without yielding the main question as to the boundary line? In return for this great favor doubtless we could secure from Great Britain some valuable concession elsewhere—as, for example, a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so as to remove obstacles now standing in the way of constructing the Nicaragua canal. It is not a bad plan to be a good neighbor, particularly when the opportunities for getting benefits in return are excellent.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is understood that Hon. Billy Mason is unalterably opposed to the use of dumb-bullets in his war on expansion.

The Boston man who declares we are on the eve of a tremendous panic has probably figured out that Bryan will be elected.

Patriotic Americans are confident that Secretary Root will do nothing to earn the approval of the Edward Atkinson squad.

Kansas City, however, would have more faith in Governor Stephens' professions of regard if he had not signed that infamous elections bill.

The Indianapolis Journal has information that the kissing bug comes from Manila. Perhaps Hobson and the insect have exchanged pupils.

If Hon. Hazen Pingree wants to pour out the vials of his wrath upon the administration, he has the administration's full consent and best wishes.

The young men who are enlisting so freely for service in the Philippines don't seem to care how much misery they cause the good Boston "aunties."

By way of varying the monotony, the boys in the Philippines slip on their rain coats and wade out and pop over a few hundred Tagals occasionally.

The tameness of Colonel Ingersoll's revelation from the spirit world may be accounted for on the ground of extreme torridity of the weather in his locality.

Possibly the administration was stung by the force of that "round robin" from the censored correspondents. Anyway, it hasn't even said "scat!" in response.

The yellow journals have turned their batteries from Alger and are now training

them on Otis. They must have an administration target in some quarter.

Chicago emphasized the fact that she didn't care for the Democratic convention by taking the national committee out and giving it a scent of the Chicago river.

Kansas City has no hard feelings against Buffalo, but all the same the Buffalo ball team will have to give up that snug place it is occupying at the bottom of the list.

It seems we shall have to carry on our work of civilizing the heathen without the aid of dumb-bullets. The peace conference has decided against their further use.

Senator Morgan is for Bryanism but not for Bryan. As the only serious objection to Bryan is his Bryanism, the Alabama senator's position is illogical and absurd.

Madrid insists that there are 7,000 Spaniards held as prisoners by Aguinaldo. But Madrid may be mistaken. Aguinaldo's soldiers have been half-starved. His prisoners probably were wholly so.

General Alger may account for his amputation from the administration in whatever way pleases him best. The satisfactory thing, from a popular standpoint, is that the operation was a success.

Kansas City is infested by the kissing bug or something equally as bad. An insect that can swell a drug clerk's head to twice its normal size by striking his eyelid lacks a good deal of being a myth.

New York papers express the opinion that Kansas City is too far away for a national convention. But Kansas City is not nearly so far from the people of the United States as it is from New York. Possibly this hadn't occurred to New York papers.

Notwithstanding the admissions of prominent Texas Democrats that Bryan has lost half of his strength in that state, it would not greatly surprise us if the Republicans should have to worry along without the Texas electoral vote next year.

The Chicago Tribune finds that eighty-three persons have died of lockjaw this month as the result of accidents on the Fourth. Yet there are reckless people who still think that the Declaration of Independence was not a bad thing for the country.

The contribution by Governor Stephens of \$200 to Kansas City's convention fund is a very liberal one, and would almost suffice to convince our people that the governor is a good friend to this town if they did not have overwhelming evidence to the contrary.

KANSAS TOPICS.**Worried About Other Mothers' Boys.**

"I am so glad our boys are winning in the Philippines," said a Topeka mother to Topics yesterday, "but it shocks me to think of all the men they have killed. I am afraid the boys will come home holding human life very lightly, and that some of them will become very dangerous men. I am not afraid for my John, for he is such a gentle boy, but lots of the others are likely to be very rude indeed on account of their army life."

Sufficient Reason.

Writing from the Klondike, Dr. Bunn, of Lawrence, says that he listed his gold claim with an agent who was going out into civilization to sell some Klondike mines, "but," adds the doctor, "owing to the fact that all the idiots are already here, he did not succeed in unloading it."

One on Sheldon.

Commenting on the fact that Rev. Charles M. Sheldon walked three miles in Detroit on Sunday rather than take a street car, because he thought this would have been Christ's method, George Martin says: "But Sheldon forgets that on the first Palm Sunday Jesus borrowed an ass on which to ride into Jerusalem."

Four Adopted Children.

State Senator Andrews went to the Soldiers' Orphans' home in Atchison the other day and adopted two boys. Before this Senator Andrews had adopted two orphan girls, and his adopted family range in ages as follows: Girls, aged 17 and 8; boys, 5 and 2.

In Love With Porto Rico.

Herman W. Cramer, a Rush county boy with the troops in Porto Rico, writes of a native landlady who has taken the contract to do all of his washing at \$1.20 a month, and says: "She was not pleased with the turn-down corners on my straight-up collars, and for fear they would not lie down, she sewed them." Cramer adds that he feels a good deal about Porto Rico as Stevenson did about Samoa. "I do not think I want to live in the United States any more. This climate is never hot, never cold, very seldom reaches 80, and never goes below 60. Houses are always open; no windows or heating stoves."

A Characteristic Howl.

Not thinking of anything else that is mean to say about the women at the Ottawa Chautauque, Ed Howe indulges himself in the following:

"A special to the Globe from the Ottawa Chautauque to-day says that after praying this morning, the women got their frying pans and marched in procession around the building, with the mud to their knees, beating the pans with big iron spoons, and yelling together, 'Tee, hee! Tee, hee! Gasoline! Mud, mud, culture, scrape, scrape clean! Ha, ha, ha! Chautauque! Je-ho-rah! Beds of straw!' This is the Chautauque yell, and it was the result of forty-eight hours' constant study by Mrs. Helyn Yellum, president of the Holy Grail Annex."

They Despise the Copperheads.

The soldier boys in the Philippines feel very bitter toward the copperheads at home. Here is an extract from a letter written to his wife at Wichita by Private Fred Hanson:

"As Sherman says, 'War is hell,' but it becomes even worse than that when, after enlisting and getting thousands of miles from home, fighting day after day in the intense heat and almost continuous rain of the tropics, with fevers, smallpox, leprosy and many other diseases incident to the country, only to know that a large percentage of the press at home are continually abusing you for a murderer, plunderer and many other names only found in the vocabulary of cowards, simply because we are doing our duty. If any of these people contemplate coming over here (of which there is no danger as long as the war lasts), they will be wise not to make themselves known to the volunteers."

One of the Boys Again.

W. C. Seaton, an Abilene boy in the Twentieth Kansas, tells a funny story about General Fred Funston. In the last

engagement near San Fernando Funston had taken out his brigade, composed of the Kansas, Montana and Utah troops. When the battle started, however, Funston forgot he was in command of a brigade, and, leaving his staff, orderly, horse and all, he plunged on foot among the Kansas boys and personally gave them orders as he led them to the charge.

Iconoclastic Truth.

Ernest R. Kincaid is the name of an idol-breaker from Linn county who is with the Twentieth Kansas. Writing, he says: "I also have read very glowing accounts of how some captain or other officer waved his sword over his head, and charged at the head of his men into the insurgent ranks. Very realistic; just the place for a captain to be, and a sword is a very nice article to cut the way through a bamboo fence or dig intrenchments with. But there has never been a sword on the firing line; the officers mostly using a bamboo stick to poke the men up from behind, while you couldn't catch the insurgent line with a race horse. I also have seen accounts of how the natives let showers of arrows in upon us, etc. All the arrows I have seen is our company found at Marlow. This was an old bamboo bow and arrow that probably had not been used for twenty years. Some of the boys of other regiments claim to have found some here, but I cannot vouch for their truthfulness."

The Rainmakers of '61.

In the question of a communication from a Maryville, Mo., man asking if great battles are always soon followed by heavy rains. A North Missouri editor, an armless sleeve on whose coat attest his qualifications for speaking advisedly on the subject, says: "We don't know how it is at the present day, but that was 'what was the matter' along between '61 and '65, and the battle didn't have to be a very great one either, so far as the rain was concerned. It followed some that old soldiers called 'affairs.'"

Some Fun Ahead in Brookfield.

An entertaining auction sale is soon to take place in Brookfield, and it is likely to be well attended, whether profitable in results or not. Editor Green's Argus is a prosperous, well managed newspaper, but despite all efforts to prevent such a state of affairs it is found that the books of the institution show the names of many delinquent subscribers, some of whom are back seven years. Efforts at collecting have not resulted very satisfactorily, and accordingly the management has decided to bunch the lot—that is, all that are more than two years overdue—and offer the accounts at public sale for what they will bring. The people will be surprised, the Argus promises, when they see some of the bills that are to be put up. A similar auction sale was held not long ago by an Illinois paper in which \$1,000 worth of accounts were sold for a trifle less than \$400, but 2,000 spectators were present and enjoyed the affair hugely, while the advertising the paper got out of it was small offset for the unrealized balance.

Story of a Successful Street Fair.

The street fair had come suddenly, but none the less overwhelmingly, nearly every city and town in the state being engaged in preparing for a local enterprise of that character in the fall. In view of this fact there is much of interest and information as well in the account given by a Belleville, Ill., newspaper man of a remarkably successful street fair held in that town last year, the beneficial results of which directly afterward and ever since have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. Belleville is a conservative little city of less than 20,000 population, but the attendance on the closing day of its fair is said to have been nearly 100,000. The story of the carrying through of the project from its inception is thus told:

"The work was in the hands of an association formed from the membership of the Commercial Club, which was effectively assisted by a ladies' auxiliary. The ladies had particular charge of the floral parade, which was given twice, by daylight and at night. The necessary money was raised by solicitation of subscriptions from merchants, by the sale of privileges and by a 'queen of the carnival' contest. This contest alone brought in about \$2,000, and was the means of arousing more interest and more effectively advertising the fair than any other feature. There were eighteen candidates for queen. Votes were 10 cents each. The large vote was due to rivalry among the friends of the contestants. The fair grounds occupied about fifteen blocks of the principal streets. Everything except art and textiles were exhibited in booths on the streets. The booths were of uniform width, extending from the curb to within a couple of feet of the street car track. All merchants who wished to have booths built them in front of their places of business. Those who did not wish to erect booths placed the space in front of their places at the disposal of the association. None of the usual county fair exhibits were omitted, but as a whole the exhibits rather suggested a metropolitan exposition. Entertainment of a vaudeville and circus character was provided on elevated stages scattered through the fair district. There were parades and special features for each day. There were sixteen maidens of honor to the queen of the carnival. Half of the number were appointed by the queen from Belleville. The rest were selected by popular vote or in some other way in the smaller towns of the county to represent their towns. Hundreds of valuable prizes were distributed, all of which had been contributed. One of the best revenue-producing features was the 'Midway.' Admission was charged to this, and the association derived a percentage. There were also a score of 'fakirs' and side shows, the privileges for which brought considerable money. The association had a pretty little surplus, and the business men got back their contributions many times over. The fair is to be repeated on a larger scale this fall. The preliminary work has been going on several weeks. All classes are assisting with real enthusiasm. The street fair has completely superseded the old county fair in our town. The last one brought more people to the town and to the business part of the town than had been brought by twenty of the old-style county fairs in years before."

KANSAS IN THE GRASP OF THE OCTOPUS.

To the Journal.

It is a cold day when the infernal trusts do not take advantage of the poor Kansas farmer in some way, and this year is no exception to the rule. Now they have taken advantage of the immense prospective corn crop and the pig iron trust and the steel trust and the Knights of Labor trust have put up the price of axes and crosscut saws, with which to chop or saw down his corn, so high that to purchase them will take the profits of his crop. And the lumber trust has put up the price of lumber, so that he cannot purchase staddle-ladders with which to gather it. Then, it is reported that a trust with \$5,000,000 capital is being formed to manufacture cornstalks into cellulose in this state and so this trust, with its immense capital, will be enabled to destroy and run out all the smaller factories of that kind which have been established in the state by the farmers and local capitalists. And so the de-

struction work of the trusts goes on. But if the state must submit to the infliction of this cellulose trust, it is to be hoped the trust will build its factory near Kansas City, as all the rivers of Northern and Central Kansas converge there and the farmers of those sections of the state could then take advantage of the high stages of water to raft their cornstalks and float them down the streams to the factory, and thus beat the railroad trust at least. This would necessitate a good deal of labor on the part of the farmer in sawing his cornstalks into lengths that would enable them to go around the bends in the streams, but that could be done in the winter season, when labor is comparatively cheap.

W. H. HOPKINS.

Atchison, Kas., July 23.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.**The Real Aguinaldo.**

The New York Evening Post, which lately instructed its Manila correspondent to investigate the truth of the allegations it has been making as to the cruelties alleged to have been perpetrated by American soldiers, has been informed by him that the charges are untrue, and that the so-called soldiers' letters were written by a lot of braggarts who have never been near the front. The Post therefore, like an honest offender, regrets its publication of the charges as well as its comments.

The Post's correspondent at Manila has furnished that paper with other interesting information which should lead it to retrace the situation from another point of view. It has persistently lauded and glorified Aguinaldo, "that bird" little wretch," as Murat Halstead call him, and extolled the patriotism of the Filipino leaders. It has likened Aguinaldo to Washington and applauded him for his courage and patriotism in resisting the aggression of this "assassin republic."

Now comes the Post's correspondent, who has been in the Philippines for months and who has had the amplest opportunities to know what he is talking about. This is what he says of the Filipino patriot:

"The greatest source of error on the part of our people is ignorance of the Filipino character, and by no means exempt. All they have learned in their negotiations with Spain is to duplicitly and insincerely must apply to the Filipino, and then add to it 100 per cent. There is nothing more to be said. The Filipino is untruthful, tricky and treacherous. The only thing to be said of him is that he is a wretch, who is to assume as a certainty that what he says is not true, and that the reason for his insincerity is that he is a wretch. This, of course, makes an unsatisfactory basis for conclusions, but it is the only basis possible with the Filipino."

The same correspondent throws some of the most startling light upon the character of the Filipino "Washington." The promoters of this insurrection are a lot of Chinese halfbreeds who are bent upon establishing, not a republic, but a military despotism. The solid business men of Manila were the first to take steps toward peace by recommending the acceptance of the propositions made by the American commissioners. Aguinaldo discouraged them by promptly cutting off the head of one of the leading men. Cutting off heads is a favorite practice of this Filipino "Washington."

The Post's correspondent writes:

"When the Filipino congress met at San Isidro on May 5 this element was in the majority among its members, and the result was the appointment of a committee of seven to open negotiations with General Otis for peace, on the basis of the proclamation issued by the American government. As soon as the peace committee was appointed by the Filipino congress, the insurgent leaders to stamp out the Filipino way to conserve his own interests. He concentrated the army at Tarlac, a strong position on the railroad, some twenty miles from San Fernando, the extreme measures to get into his power. The congressional commission. Two of them he captured and beheaded. The other two joined forces with him, and the two others made a lucky escape to Manila, and thus saved their heads."

Head cutting is Aguinaldo's favorite method of recruiting. The Post's correspondent says:

"Whatever we may think of the capacity for self-government of a people who, without even the form of a trial, execute their fellow citizens who differ from them on matters of public policy, it does not change the fact that these are the methods used by the insurgent leaders to stamp out all opposition to the insurrection on the part of any of their countrymen. A man of influence who asked for peace was captured, the common man or citizen who refused to take up arms or bolo and fight with the insurgents and his throat was cut. This way the insurrection was made strong."

Now that the Post is in a contrite frame of mind it should editorially advise its readers that it has erred in its characterization of this Filipino assassin, that Aguinaldo is not a Washington, and that the war which he is conducting is not a "holy war." Such a statement would possibly have some effect also upon Atkinson's aunties, who are in favor of turning over the government of 8,000,000 people to this gang of Chinese halfbreed butchers.

Defeat of the American Collegians.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

All accounts of the international athletic meeting between representatives of English and American universities at the Queen's Club, London, agree that the odd event went to the Britons chiefly by reason of the untimely collapse of T. E. Burke's stomach in the half-mile race. Burke, of Harvard, who is one of the best middle distance amateurs in America, was saved from running in the quarter-mile because it was thought that his stomach would be equal to winning the race. But this is not Yale's year for winning anything, and Boardman came in a good second, having run his legs off beating the English pace-maker.

In the half-mile race both the American starters made the same mistake of racing off against the wrong man, who ran them to the quarter in 1:24-25. This sprinting clip was too much for Burke's unacclimated stomach, and he had to be helped off the track before the finish.

Only the rather unexpected wins of Quinlan and Fox, of Harvard, in the 100-yard dash and the hundred yards relay saved the defeat from being a rout for America.

The lesson of this meeting to our college boys is that they cannot cross the Atlantic and in a month expect to overcome the climatic conditions of the United States. The lesson to our college athletes at distances requiring both speed and endurance. The speed at both a quarter and a half is so high that it makes a short call on the heart, and the distance prolongs the call so that only thoroughly acclimated organs can respond.

In America Burke's weak stomach seldom troubled him, because his lungs and heart were too much for the atmosphere. The next international meeting between college amateurs should be held in this country, where the climatic conditions will favor the loser in the last struggle. Turn about is fair play.

Boston Men and Their Horses.

From the Boston Transcript.

Talk about the inferiority of the brute creation to man. Why, the horse is wiser than the average man. When a horse does not understand a thing, he is afraid of it. A man, on the contrary, is usually not afraid of a thing until he finds, too late, that he ought to have been.

He Knows His Business!

From Harper's Bazar.

"What a very obliging man the professional at your golf club is!" said Wilber.

"Yes, indeed," said Larrabee. "He even offered to change his name to Willie if it would suit us better."

At the Fence Congress.

From the Chicago Post.

"Now that we have disposed of the balloon question," said the peace delegate at The Hague, "can anyone object of anything more not yet of any practical use in war that we can agree to?"

SOME MUTE INGLORIOUS MILTON.

While at the backwoods edge the moonlight glows
Upon the humble gables of his cot,
And night's meridian comes and sighs and goes,
The porch lamp burns for him returning east.

Gone are the wild clouds that consumed the sky,
And hushed the howling winds against the door;
That night the summons came for him to die;
Mild are the breezes now, the struggle o'er.

Young heart that fretted in your rustic sphere,
Dream softly, for there comes no rest to-night;
And the old lantern at the door burns light,
Waiting its glow against the heedless light.

—Thomas Walsh, in the Bookman.

PEGGY'S KERCIEFF.

Yellow, for the passing years
Have with very touch dimmed it,
And the hands are vanished long
That in the old times turned it.
While a sweet herb's fragrance faint
Each fillet fold discloses—
The muslin kerchief, bordered white,
With roses.

Peggy, my great, great aunt,
On gala days to dress in
With her skillful fingers fleet
Put broderies upon it.
And, as other maids, I wit,
On set and on sundown
The white, she weaved, 'twixt silken stitch,
Romances.

When so fine and daintily,
Flower bordered, Peggy made it,
With slender sprigs of lavender
Away with care she laid it.
Yet as spring to summers turned
And years the years succeeded,
Soft, fold on fold, the kerchief lay
Unheeded.

For as a spring-time blossom dies,
So Peggy, ere she wore it,
On faded, faded, faded
That subtly hovers o'er it,
Breathing of the years ago
All undisturbed repose
The muslin kerchief, bordered white,
With roses.

—Home Journal.

SONG.

Time wrecks the proudest piles we raise,
The towers, the domes, the temples fall;
The fortress crumbles into dust,
One breath of song outlasts them all.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.**Gould and the Green Reporter.**

"Tip" in the New York Press: At heart Jay Gould was a coward, and timidity appeared before him. This fact I shall proceed to illustrate. When touring the far West, years ago, he studiously avoided newspaper men, until one day, at Omaha, his valet, a young man, begged him to give an interview to a very young and green reporter. "It would help him to get right up in his profession, Mr. Gould, and do him a world of good," consent being given, the reporter entered the Warden's private car. At sight of the great little man his knees smote together, his tongue cleaved to the roof of his mouth, his brain seemed paralyzed. He was unable to utter a word. Gould requested him to be seated and ventured a commonplace or two to reassure him. Then: "Well, young man, I hear you want an interview. What can I tell you?" The boy stammered something about a new row of Gould's, and intended to sell it or not? "What would you advise me to do?" was the reply, whereat the reporter arose and fled precipitately. Gould held his car an hour and a half after leaving time, and sent St. Smith over Omaha to find him, but his hiding place was never discovered.

The Latest in Street Cars.

The new street cars to be used on the Interurban line between St. Paul and Stillwater will be unique in their equipment. They will have compressed air for brakes and whistles, to be supplied by a small motor operating a small air pump. The air whistle will be used in the country, where the cars will be run at a high rate of speed. Each car also will be equipped with a telephone, with fifty feet of wire and a switch plug. And a telephone wire of a mile there will be places where the conductor can cut in on the telephone wire between St. Paul and Stillwater and communicate with the power house or car barn.

Manila Prize Money.

Admiral Dewey's claim for prize money due him and his sailors will probably amount to \$52,000. Of this \$23,141.15 is already appraised